SHIVAJI SOUVENIR

CHE 1973
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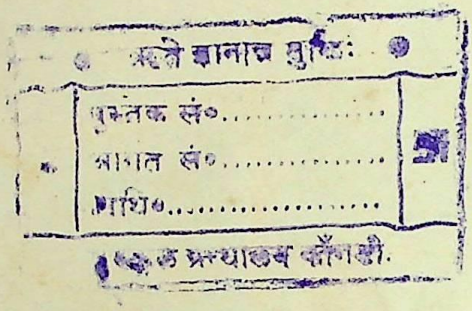

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Jedhe Chronology.

NOTE.—The following translation of this important historical document was made by Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, primarily for his own use in 1921. Since then he has been thinking of publishing it separately with full notes and evidence, corroborative or otherwise, from Persian, Portuguese and English factory sources. But the duties of the Vice-Chancellor leave him no leisure for such a task at present, and knowing how harmful it is to the cause of history to keep this valuable paper out of the reach of non-Marathi readers, he has kindly sent it me for publication in this Shivaji Ter-centenary Volume.

This Jedhe Shakavali is a bare record of events with dates kept by the Jedhes, a Maratha Kashtriya family, Deshmukhs of Rohid-valley in Maval, residing at Kari near Bhor, some 30 miles south of Poona. The document was originally discovered by the late Lok. B. G. Tilak and was printed by the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal, in the Fourth Sammelan Vritta in 1916. It has again been reproduced in its recent publication Shiva-Charatra-Pradip". The original is now in the possession of the Jedhes. From the nature of the work, it was written by different hands at different times. Its value depends on the fidelity with which these different memorandum-sheets were copied for the MS., which has come down to us, and which, from the style of the writing, appears to belong to the mid-eighteenth century. There are some evident mistakes which one can detect with the help of the English and Persian sources; but they are due to the copyist and not to any deliberate fabrication. The document contains many correct and minute dates which no forger would have known. The dates are given in the Hindu Luni-Solar Shaka era of the Deccan, and can be easily converted into

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corresponding English dates with the help of Khare's and the other calendars.

Kanhoji Jedhe and his son Baji were helpmates of Shivaji and his father, and took a prominent part in most of their early movements. It was customary in those days for many important families to keep a chronological record of outstanding events for ready reference in every day life, more or less after the style of the present day printed directories. These are known as Shakavalis or tables of dates, among which this Jedhe record is certainly copious and, with a few exceptions, quite accurate. It contains altogether 243 entries, starting from the birth of Aurangzeb in Shaka 1540 (1618) and ending with the second siege of Jinji in Shaka 1619 (1697), *i.e.*, covering a period of nearly 80 years. The present copy of the document contains 22 sheets or slips of old Portuguese paper, each about 12″ × 4″, closely written in Modi characters, mostly in two columns and on both sides, with a few after-corrections made here and there in the original copy. Obviously enough the entries about Jedhes are full and often explanatory, closely following another fuller document, since discovered and printed, called the Jedhe-Kareena or an account of the Jedhe family, which gives an accurate description of the part played by them in the early movements of Shivaji and his father, and which is also printed in English translation in this volume for the benefit of students of history. The controversy about the correct birth-date of Shivaji centres round its entry, occurring on the very first page of the Shakavali. It will be noticed that the order of events mentioned in the Shakavali is not always chronological, *e.g.*, under Shaka 1551, the last month Falgun is given first, next comes Shravan and the first month Chaitra comes last. The translator, however, has taken no liberty with the text and has merely tried to give an English version in a simple but sufficiently intelligible style.

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N.B.—English dates corresponding to the Hindu ones in the original are given in circular brackets, while a few necessary additions and corrections, made from outside sources, are given scrupulously within rectangular brackets. Each Shaka year has a Sanskrit name out of a cycle of 60 years. All students, I am sure, will readily understand the value of this rare document in the study of Indian History.

G. S. S.

———

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Jedhe Chronology

TRANSLATED

BY

JADUNATH SARKAR.

Shaka

1540, Kalayukta

Kartika Krishna 1, (Saturday, 24th October 1618) Birth of Aurangzib.

1546, Raktakshi

Kartik, Malik Ambar defeated the joint armies of the Mughal Subhedar Lashkar Khan and Mulla Muhammad Adilshahi at Bhatawadi.

Malik Ambar besieges and takes Sholapur from the Bijapur king.

1547, Krodhana

Khurram in anger with Jehangir takes refuge with Malik Ambar in the Nizam-Shahi kingdom.

1548, Kshaya

Vaishakha, Malik Ambar dies, [14th May 1626].

1550, Vibhava

Sultan Khurram becomes Emperor of Delhi under the title of Shaha Jahan, [Monday, 4th February 1628.]

Kartik Krishna, (5) Thursday, (6th November 1628), Kanhoji Nayak Jedhe's 1st wife Savitribai, the daughter of Pasalkar, gives birth to a son, Baji Nayak.

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Shaka

1551, Shukla

Falgun Krishna 3, (Friday, 19th February 1630) *Hasta*, Ghati 18, pale 31, gad 5, pale 7, Shivaji Raje was born at Shivaneri.

Shravan 15, (25th July 1629), Lakhuji Jadhav was murdered by Nizam Shah.

Chaitra (March-April 1629), Ibrahim Adilshah dies and is succeeded by Muhammad. Khawas Khan was made the wazir with Murar Jagdeo as Karbhari.

1552, Pramoda

Famine occurred this year.

Pousha Krishna 11, (18th January 1631), Fattekhan was released and admitted to darbar.

1553, Prajapati

Fattekhan murders Burhan Nizam Shah.

1554, Angira

Jyeshtha, (8th May to 6th June 1632), Mahabat Khan captured Daulatabad by siege, [17th June 1633].

Bhadrapada, Shahaji crowns Nizam Shah at Pemgiri.

1557, Yuva

Shahaji goes to Mahuli where he is besieged by Randullakhan Adil shahi and Khan-i-Zaman Mughal Subhedar. They capture Nizam Shah. Shahaji enters Bijapur service. Kanhoji Jedhe, who had accompanied Randulla Khan, met the Maharaja [Shahaji].

1558, Dhata to **1561, Pramathi**

Adilshah captures Basavapatan.

1565, Subhan

Bahadur Shah was born ; was named Shah Alum. [4th October 1643].

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1570, Sarvadhari

Shravan Krishna 1 (25th July 1648) Shahaji is arrested by Mustafa Khan near Jinji. With him were Kanhoji Nayak Jedhe and [his Karbhari] Dadaji Krishna, who were sent captives to Kanakgiri where Dadaji Pant's son Ratnaji pant died at that time.

1571, Virodhi

Jyeshtha, 15 (16th May 1649) Shahaji was released in return of Kondhana [*i.e.*, Sinhagarh which had been captured by Shivaji]. At that time Kanhoji Jedhe and Dadaji Krishna Lohokare were released and they met the Maharaja (Shahaji) who said to them, "You have been put to the "hardships of captivity on account of me. "Now as to our future plans. The king of "Bijapur ordered me to undertake an expedi- "tion into the Karnatik regions, to which I "replied, 'How can I undertake [such an "onerous task] with an income of twelve "villages only ?' Thereupon the king pro- "mised me the province of Bangalore yielding "five lakhs of *Hon*. I have undertaken this "[enterprise] on these conditions. Your *vatan* "is in Maval and my son Shivba occupies "Khedebare and Puna. You should help him "with your army, and since you are influential "in that region, you should see that all the "*Maval Deshmukhs* submit to and obey him. "Thus you should all assert your strength ; "and should any Mughal or Adilshahi army "march against you, you should fight them in "full faithfulness [to Shivba]." Thereupon did Shahaji obtain an oath of loyalty from

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Kanhoji, with his hands placed on bread and *bel* leaf and in return took a similar oath himself, and presenting both Kanhoji and Dadaji Krishna with dresses of honour, sent them to Shivaji with letters and a trusted attendant [of his own].

1576, Jaya

Kartika Krishna 12, (25th November 1654) a son named Umaji was born to Sambhaji.

1577, Manmatha

Pousha 14 [Shukla = 31st December 1655, acc : to Jedhe *Karina,* but Krishna = 15th January 1656 acc : to Shivapur Deshpande].

Shivaji goes and captures Javali, after taking with himself and fighting with the help of, the contingents of Kanhoji Jedhe Deshmukh and Bandal and Silimkar and the Deshmukhs of Maval.

1578, Durmukha

Vaishakha, Shivaji captured Rairi. With him were Kanhoji Jedhe Deshmukh of Bhor, Bandal and Silimbkar Deshmukhs and the contingents of Maval ; Haibat Rao and Balaji Nayak Silimbkar mediated and Chandra Rao alighted from the fort. Shivaji Raje gave a fresh seal [*i.e.* issued a fresh *sanad*] and made divisions [of the property] between the two brothers [*i.e.,* Haibat Rao and Balaji.]

Margashirsha, Sultan Mahammad Adilshah dies [4th November 1656].

Aswin Krishna, Shivaji takes Supa and arrests Sambhaji Mohite.

Magha Shukla, [Shivaji] Marries Sakwarbai of Gaikwad family.

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1579, Hemalambi

Chaitra Krishna 11 ghati 8 (30th March 1657).

Aurangzib makes a treaty with Adilshah for taking Bidar and comes to Bidar ; and

Ashadha Shukla 3, Thursday (4th June 1657) he took Bidar.

Vaishakha Shukla 5, (8th April 1657), effected marriage connection with Jadhavrao.

Jyeshtha, Shivaji fights with Nousirkhan at Ahamadnagar.

Kartik Shukla 15 (11th November 1657), Badi Sahibin murders Khan Muhammad.

Pousha [January 1658] Aurangzib marches to Delhi.

Vaishakha Shukla 12 (15th April 1657), marriage connection effected with Ingle family.

Vaishakh, Junnar looted.

Jyeshtha Shukla 12 (14th May 1657), a son Sambhaji Raje is born to Shivaji Raje at Purandar.

Aswin Krishna 12 (24th October 1657), Kalyan Bhivandi taken by [Shivaji] Raje. At that time an army and attendants were sent under Dadaji Bapu as Subha, [to take charge]. At the same time Shivaji obtained from Kanhoji Nayak Jedhe the services of [his Karbhari] Dadaji Krishna Lohokare and his brother Sakho Krishna and appointed them to the charge of Kalyan and Bhivandi respectively. Dadaji Krishna had his [cousin] Yesaji Gopnath substituted to the duties he was performing for Kanhoji Nayak Jedhe.

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1580, Vilambi

Pausha, Fattekhan was killed at Bijapur by poisioning and in Shravan, Bahalolkhan was killed.

Bhadrapad Shukla 13 (30th August 1658) Sonaji Pant was given a dress of honour and was sent to Delhi [by Shivaji].

1581, Vikari

Vaishakha, Aurangzib ascends the throne.

A *farman* came from Adilshah to the Deshmukhs of Maval to join Afzalkhan. Kedarji was with Afzulkhan. Khandoji, son of Dharmoji Khopde, deshmukh of Utroli went to Afzalkhan.

Along with the deshmukhs of Maval Kanhoji Nayak Jedhe received a similar *farman*. With it Kanhoji accompanied by his 5 sons, went to Rajgad to see Shivaji and showed the *farman* to him. Thereupon Shivaji said, "Your neighbours "Kedarji and Khandoji Khopde, deshmukhs of "Utroli have gone over to Afzalkhan. If you "do not similarly join them, against the "order, you will lose your *watan*, and would "endanger your life also. Therefore you had "better join them too." Kanhoji replied, "Maharaja [Shahaji] has handed me over into "your service after accepting an oath from me. "I wish to stick to that oath and remain faithful. "My *watan* and all is at your feet. My sons "and I are prepared to lose our lives for your "sake, come what may."

When Kanhoji Nayak spoke thus on oath, Shivaji asked him to take water in his hand and pour it

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down in renouncement of the *watan*. Kanhoji took the water and renounced the *watan*. Then said Shivaji to him, "Your family are at Kari, take them to Talegaon". At the same time, Dadaji Krishna was called back from his charge of Kalyan and was asked to take his own family and that of Kanhoji Nayak to Talegaon Dhamdhere as ordered [by Shivaji]. Shivaji kept with himself Rakhmaji Dadaji, the eldest son of Dadaji Krishna. Kanhoji Nayak and Shivaji then exchanged oaths on bread and *bel* leaf. Thereupon Kanhoji called together the contingents of Bandal, Haibatrao Silimbkar, Pasalkar, Marne, Dhamale and Maral, and got them all privately to swear similar oaths and confirmed their loyalty. Shivaji then sent Pantaji Gopnath to Afzalkhan as his envoy and arranged through him a visit [with the Khan] at the foot of Pratapgad.

Shravan Shukla 2 (11th July 1659) Shivaji goes to Javli.

Bhadrapada Krishna 14, (5th September 1659) Shivaji's wife, Sai Bai dies.

Kartik,

Afzalkhan sent his envoy Krishna Rao to Shivaji, who presented him with a dress of honour and sent him back for arranging a visit at the foot of Pratapgad hill. Then Shivaji held a private conference with his ministers and Kanhoji Jedhe. Shivaji said, "The "Mussalman [Afzalkhan] is treacherous. To "prevent him, the forces of Bandal Deshmukh "should remain waiting concealed in the

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"jungle of Par at Javli. If the Khan com-
"mits treachery during our meeting, his army
"stationed at Par, should not be allowed to
"ascend the hill [Pratapgad]. You should
"with your select men, render succour. In
"case by the grace of the goddess Amba,
"Afzalkhan meets death, signals will be fired
"from the fort. Immediately upon the signal,
"you should attack the enemy's forces
"and overcome them. Haibatrao and Balaji
"Nayak Silimbkar have been stationed at
"*Boche Gholi* pass with their contingents.
"They should not allow the enemy's forces
"to ascend through the pass" Thus they conferred and made disposals accordingly.

Margashirsha Shukla 7 Thursday (10th November 1659), [Acc: to Rajwade XVIII. 44, 24th November 1659; Acc: to Shivapur Shakavali, 13th September 1659.] Afzulkhan reached the ridge of Pratapgad in a palanquin with the envoys and retinue. Shivaji came down from the fort to meet him. At the meeting, Shivaji caught him sidewise and killed him. His head was cut off. Jiva Mahala and others and Kanhoji Nayaks' son Baji Sarjarao exerted their utmost in the scuffle. Signals were fired from Pratapgad, when Kanhoji Nayak and Bandal with their contingents fell upon Par and played havoc in the [Khan's] army; some escaped; Khandoji Khopda was captured alive and was put to death. Kanhoji Nayak and others who remained faithful, were rewarded. Kanhoji Nayak was thereafter to have the first honour of the sword.

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Margshirsha Krishna 9, Monday (28th November 1659), Shivaji captures Panhala at night.

Magh Shukla 14, (16th January 1660), Shivaji raids Bijapur territory, exacting tributes along the banks of the Krishna upto Gada-Lakshmiswar.

Shivaji asked from Kanhoji Jedhe [the services of] Kavji Kodhalkar and Waghoji Tupe and appointed them commanders of a thousand contingents. The *Povada* or the poem that was composed, contains, "As Hanuman and Angada were for Raghunath, so were Jedhe and Bandal for Shivaji.

Rustum-i-Zaman and Fazilkhan fought with Shivaji near Kolhapur, losing 12 elephants and 2,000 horses to Shivaji, and the enemy fled.

582, Sharvari

Chaitra Shukla 1 (2nd March 1660), Shivaji again returned to Panhala, which was thereafter besieged by Siddi Johar.

Ashwin, Shastakhan captures the fort of Chakan and goes to Poona.

Bhadrapada Krishna 13 (22nd September 1660). Shivaji cedes Panhala to Salabatkhan and makes peace with him.

Jyeshtha Shukla 8 (6th July 1660), Wasota fort was taken.

Samvatsar Pratipada—(New-Year day, 2nd March 1660), Shastakhan crossed the river Bhivra [Bhima].

Ashadha Krishna 1 (13th July 1660), Shivaji descended from Panhala and went to Khelna. Siddi Johar's forces pursued him.

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A severe fight ensued. Bandal's contingents fought desperately, and lost heavily. Baji Prabhu, Desh-Kulkarni was slain. Thence onward, the honour of the sword was to be given to Bandal first and then to Jedhe.

Magh Shukla 14, Tuesday [Tuesday does not fall on this date] a fight with Kahar Talabkhan took place at Umbarkhind. Shivaji was successful and released the Khan on ransome.

Magh, Shivaji loots Nizampur [near Mahad] and captures Dabhol and Prabhavali.

Poush Shukla 12 (2nd January 1661), Moropant is created Muzumdar.

Kartik, Sonaji Pandit takes leave of Shastakhan and goes to Shivaji at Rajgad.

Adil Shah surrenders Parande fort to the Mughals through Shastakhan.

1583, Plava

Vaishakha Shukla 11, Monday (29th April 1661)

Shivaji took Shringarpur, the raja of which, Surya-Rao, fled away.

Shivaji went to Vardhangad and passed the entire summer there.

Bhadrapada Shukla 6, (21st August 1661), Narahari Anandrao was created Peshwa, and Annaji Pant, *waknis*. *Palanquins* were given to Sarkarkuns [*i.e.*, ministers]. Bulakhi [Bahlol-khan] sieged Deiri fort [near Pen] where Kaoji Kodhalkar slew 400 soldiers and raised the siege.

Siddi Johar Salabatkhan was attacked by Ali Adil Shah in person, defeated and forced to flee to Kelosi. He died after 2 months.

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1584, Shubhakrit

Shivaji attacked Jamdarkhan at the Mirya Hill [near Pen] and raided Pen.

Chaitra Krishna 10 Thursday (3rd April 1662), Moropant was created Peshwa and Nilopant Muzumdar on Bhadrapad Shukla 12 (16th August 1662). Annaji Pant was made Surnis. Waghoji Tupe was wounded in the fight at Pen : many casualities also occurred.

1585, Shobhana

Chaitra Shukla 8, Sunday (5th April 1663), Shivaji personally attacked Shastakhan with surprise. Shastakhan's hand was mutilated and he then fled away. His son Abdul Fateh was killed. [Shivaji] then entered the Lal Mahal. Chandji Nayak, son of Kanhoji Nayak was with him during this campaign. Sarja Rao was placed with a body of troops beyond the river. Shivaji coming out of Lal Mahal through a *dindi*, [a small hole in the gate], took a horse and with his cavalary escort, went to Karyat Maval. The forces placed at intervals on the way also withdrew.

Margshirsha, Jasvantsing comes below Kondhane to besiege it. Magh Shukla 6 Saturday (23rd January 1664), Shahaji dies.

Magh Krishna 4, Friday (5th February 1664), Shivaji returns again to his fort.

Paush Krishna 4, (6th January 1664), Shivaji loots Surat.

1586, Krodhi

Jyeshtha Shukla 14, Monday (28th May 1664), Jasvantsing raised the siege of Kondhana,

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was removed from Subha's office and Jaising was appointed in his place.

Margashirsha, Shivaji loots Khudabadpur.

Paush Krishna 30, Mother Jija was weighed [probably against gold] at Mahabaleshwar. A Solar eclipse occurred on this day.

Sonajipant also weighed himself.

Kartik, Quarrel broke out between Adilshah and Shivaji. Khavaskhan came to Kudal. Shivaji with his troops went and massacred the Ghorpades. Khawaskhan was fought with and made to flee beyond the Ghat. Sarja Rao Jedhe fought well for Shivaji.

Magh, Shivaji sails for Basnur and loots it.

Magh Krishna 5 (25th January 1665), Sonaji Pant dies.

1587, Vishvavasu

Chaitra Krishna 10, Friday (31st March 1665), Shivaji goes to Purandar.

Vaishakh, Jaysing and Dalelkhan lay siege to Purandar.

Ashadha Shukla 10, (12th June 1665), Shivaji meets Jaysing and makes peace. Sambhaji is created a five-hajari and taken into Mughal service.

Falgun Shukla 9, Monday (5th March 1666), Shivaji and Sambhaji started to see Aurangzib accompanied by Sarja Rao Jedhe.

Adil Shah and the Mughals broke their peace. Jaysing, Shivaji and Dalelkhan marched on Bijapur in Margshirsha. There the Adilshahi forces, Sarjakhan and others offered battle. But Adilshah bought peace from the Mughals

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by secret presents. Shivaji took leave of Jaysing and returned to Rajgad.

1588, Parabhava

Jyeshtha Shukla 2 (25th May 1666), Shivaji reaches Agra and meets Aurangzib who in anger puts him under watch.

Margshirsha, Pir Mia and Tajkhan were at Deorukh. They quarrelled and were killed. An elephant was captured.

Shravan Krishna 12 (17th August 1666), Shivaji escapes from Agra in a basket. Margshirsha Shukla 5 (20th November 1666). He reaches Rajgad with Sambhaji. Shravan Krishna 30 (20th August 1666), Trimbak Pant and Raghunath Pant Korde were arrested at Agra.

1589, Plavanga

Chaitra Krishna 5 (3rd April 1667), Trimbak Pant Dabir and Raghunath Pant Korde escaped from Delhi. Friendship was made between Shivaji and Mughals. In this year Shivaji carried out an assessment of land.

Kartik Krishna 5 (27th October 1667), Sambhaji goes to Aurangzib to wait on Shaha Alum and the Prince. Peace is made with the Mughals.

Vaishakh, Bailolkhan and Yekoji Raje besieged Rangna. Shivaji raised the siege forcibly. Afterwards in *Bhadrapada*, peace was made between Shivaji and Adil Shah. The interview [of Shivaji] with Jasvant Sing took place on *Kartik Krishna 6* and that with the Prince on the *Kartik Krishna 13*, Monday. Next day he left Aurangabad on horseback for Rajgad.

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1590, Keelaka

Shravan Shukla 8, Wednesday (5th August 1668), Prataprao and on Shravan Shukla 5 (2nd August 1668) Sunday, Niraji Rahuji, with their forces, went to Aurangabad on horseback.

1591, Soumya

Bhadrapad, Aurangzib started religious persecution at Kasi (Benares) and broke temples.

Magh Krishna 9, Friday (4th February 1670), Kondana is captured. Udebhan, the Commandant of the fort is slain. Tanaji Malusare, the Subhedar of Shivaji's forces, is killed.

Falgun Krishna 12, Tuesday (8th March 1670), Nilopant Majumdar captures Purandar. Keso Narayan Narhekar falls.

Poush, the peace between Shivaji and the Mughals was ruptured; Pratap Rao and Anandrao who were at Aurangabad with their contingents with the Prince, returned to Rajgad.

Falgun Shukla, 15 (24th February 1670) Rajaram was born at Rajgad.

1592, Sadharana

Bhadrapad, Shivaji from Raigad invaded Mughal territory, and laid siege to Junnar.

Kartik Shukla 1 (4th October 1670), Shivaji looted Surat [2nd October 1670 acc. to Pers.]

Kartik Krishna, Moropant captured Trimbakgad.

Paush, Salher was captured by seduction.

Ashadha Krishna 2 Wednesday (2nd July 1670), Rohida was captured [Friday].

Ashadha Shukla 9 Thursday (16th June 1670), Mahuli was captured.

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Kartik Shukla 14 (17th October 1670), While returning from Surat, Shivaji fought with Daudkhan near Dindori and captured one elephant. Shivaji then went to Kunjargad and stayed there.

Margshirsha, Shivaji went to Karanja. While going he captured Ahivant, Ravla Javla and Markanda forts.

Jyeshtha Shukla 4, Friday (13th May 1670), he scaled Lohagad with ladders of ropes.

1593, Virodhakrit

Vaishakha, Mahabatkhan took by siege Ahivant, Markanda and Javla and Anchalagiri.

Magh, Moropant with forces raised the siege laid on the ridge of Salher and captured the fort.

Pratap Rao and Anand Rao with their forces caught Bahalolkhan, Mohokamsing and Darkoji Bhosle, and captured 11 elephants and 1,700 horses.

Jyeshtha, Bahadur Khan and Dalerkhan went and besieged Salher; in Aswin, they raised the siege and went to Aurangabad and camped their forces there.

Magh, Shah Alum went from Aurangabad to Delhi.

1594, Paridhavi

Jyeshtha Krishna 5 (5th June 1672), Moropant captured Javar, and the Raja of that place Vikram Shah fled to Mughal-dom.

Jyeshtha Shukla 7 (23rd May 1672), Kalyan Pant died at Chinchvad.

Margshirsha, Ali Adil Shah died and his son Sultan Sikandar ascended the throne. Khavas Khan became Karbhari and the peace between Shivaji

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Shaka

and Adil Shah was ruptured. Shivaji recalled Babaji Nayak Punde who was his ambassador at Bijapur.

Falgun Krishna 13 (6th March 1673), Annaji Pant captured the fort of Panhala by seduction, sending men with Kondaji Farjand. 60 men were sent and they took Panhala.

Ashadha, Ramnagar was captured; the Raja of that place fled to Daman.

Jyeshtha Shukla 5 (21st May 1672), Sultan Abdula Kutub Shah, the Emperor of Bhaganagar (Golkonda) [died. His son-in-law, Tana Shah ascended the throne and was styled Sultan Abdul Hasan. Shivaji's envoy Niroji Pant went to Bhaganagar and made a [subsidiary] alliance for one lakh of *hon* and brought away 66,000 *hon* thence to Shivaji.

1595, Pramadi

Chaitra Shukla 1 (9th March 1673), Shivaji went from Rairi to Panhala. In this month Bahalolkhan fought Pratap Rao and Anand Rao. Victory was won [by the Marathas] near Bijapur. One elephant was taken.

Shravan Krishna 9, Sunday (27th July 1673), Satara was taken.

Kartik, Sarja Khan and Vithoji Shinde fought with each other. Vithoji fell.

Chaitra Krishna 10 (1st April 1673), Tuesday, Fort of Parali was captured. On the auspicious day of *Vijaya dashmi* (10th October 1673), Shivaji went and looted Bankapur.

Magh Krishna 14, *Shivratra* (24th February 1674), Bahlolkhan and Pratap Rao Sarnobat fought at Nivti. Prataprao was slain.

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Falgun Krishna 11, (23rd March 1674), the bazar of Sampgaon was looted. On return Anand Rao fought with Khidarkhan and captured two elephants.

1596, Ananda

Chaitra Krishna 14 (24th April 1674), Shivaji took Kelanja. He gained a victory in the dark fortnight.

Chaitra Krishna 9, Wednesday, Mother Jijai died at Pachad at midnight. [Chaitra is a mistake for Jyeshta, Wednesday 17th June 1674].

Magh Krishna 5, Thursday (4th February 1675), Sambhaji Raje was invested with the sacred thread.

Chaitra Shukla 13, (8th April 1674), reviewed troops at Chiplun, and Sar-i-noubati was conferred on Hambir Rao Mohite.

Jyeshtha Shukla 12 Friday (5th June 1674), Ghati 21, pale 34, vip 38/40, si 42. When 3 ghatis of night remained, Shivaji Raje Bhonsale ascended the throne, Moon 10 Rabilaval, 1075 *Suhur Sun*.

Falgun Krishna 5 (6th March 1675), Shivaji started on campaign: on Chaitra Krishna 5, he besieged Phonda; Sarje Rao Jedhe was with him.

Jyeshtha Shukla 4 (29th May 1674), Ghati 5, the beginning of the [Muhameddan] year, Shivaji was invested with sacred thread.

Jyeshtha Shukla 6, Saturday (30th May 1674), Shivaji married according to Vedic *Mantras*. On that day when Shivaji accended the throne, Jedhe, Bandal and Deshmukhs of Maval begged for rewards for themselves. Shivaji replied,

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"You have first honour in the Mavals. My "successors should continue your estates to "you; you should be forgiven any wrong "deed of yours; and your lands should be "maintained".

1597, Rakshasa

Vaishakha Shukla 2 (17th April 1675), Shivaji captured Fonda fort by firing a mine; then in Jyeshtha, he captured Shiveshwar and Ankola in Kadwadi [Karwar]. Sarja Rao Jedhe who was at that time with Shivaji, fought bravely with his sword and having conquered the forces, returned to Raigad. Babaji Nayak Punde died at this time.

Margshirsha Shukla 5 (11th November 1676), Satara was captured. Bahalol Khan was arrested by Khavas Khan who became Karbhari. Moon 3, Ramjan.

1598, Nala

Jyeshtha Krishna 30 (30th June 1676), Battle between Bahadurkhan and Bahalolkhan takes place at Halgi. Ismailkhan Rumi falls on the Mughal side and Bahalol gains the victory.

Ashadha Krishna 4 (19th June 1676), Netaji Palkar performs "*Prayashchitta*" and is purified [is re-admitted into caste].

Falgun, Shivaji went to Bhaganagar and met the emperor. With him were Sarja Rao Jedhe, Deshmukh of Bhor and Yesaji Kank Sarnobat. Taking with him the forces from that emperor, he went to Karnatik.

Kartik Shukla 6, Wednesday (1st November 1676), Sambhaji went to Shringarpur and stayed there.

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Shaka

Poush, Husenkhan Miana was defeated by Bahirrao in Gadag province near Yalgedla. 2,000 horses and elephants were captured. During the battle, Nagoji, son of Sarja Rao Jedhe fought bravely and wounding the trunk of the elephant ridden by Husenkhan, he turned the elephant back. Then Husenkhan shot an arrow from the elephant and it passed through the head coming out near the chin [of Nagoji]. He succumbed to the wound. His wife Godubai, Ghorpade's daughter, died *Sati* at Kari.

1599, Pingala

Chaitra, Shivaji captured Jinji and occupied the whole of Karnatik.

Ashadha, Sherkhan Bairagi was captured near Tripati. At that time Sarja Rao Jedhe did his utmost in fighting; 10 elephants were captured.

Chaitra Krishna 12, (18th April 1677), Trimbak pant Dabir died at Shivapur.

Ashadha, Bahadurkhan captures the fort of Kulburga of Adil Shah.

Shravan, Naldurga was captured through the help of Ranmastkhan.

Shivaji met Yekoji; an ill feeling arose between them and Yekoji without asking leave, went to Tanjore. Shivaji then siezed all his lands, Jagdevgad and the province, Chidambar and Vridhachal provinces fully, and besiged Kolhar.

Bhadrapad, Bahadurkhan was transferred and Dilir Khan was appointed Subhedar. But in

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Shaka

Aswin, at Malekhid, Sarjakhan, Masudkhan and the Bhaganagar Subhedar, in concert fought Dilir Khan. The Mughal retreated to Naldurga.

Raghunath Narayan was appointed Muzumdar with a reward of a lakh *Hon* and was given the viceroyalty of Jinji.

Kartik, Shivaji returned from the Karnatik to Gadag province and besieged Belvadi.

Margashirsha, Moropant Peshva looted Nasik. Vikram Shaha, the ruler of Jawar was there. He and Siddi Fakir, the Mughal Foujdar were plundered and victory was gained.

Poush, Bahalolkhan died. Bijapur fell into the hands of Mahasudkhan who became Karbhari.

Kartik, Yekoji with his forces fought Hambir Rao Sarnobat, near Ahiri in Karnatak. Yekoji's 3,000 horses and elephants and Sardars were captured. Yekoji then went to halt at Tripadi and afterwards ceding Kolhar fort, made peace.

1600, Kalayukta

Jyeshtha, Shivaji captured Gadag province and returned to Raigad.

Poush Shukla 10 (13th December 1778), Sambhaji being disaffected escaped from Pratapgad to Dilir Khan who giving him a 7 hazari honoured him.

Falgun Krishna 10 (25th February 1679), Shah-Alam goes to Aurangahad; and Aurangzeb marches to Ajmer, on expedition against the Rana.

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Shaka

Shravan Shukla 14 (10th August 1679), Vellore fort in Karnatak was taken by siege by Raghunathpant and Anand Rao.

Poush Krishna 10 (28th December 1678), Pantaji Pant Waqnis died.

Magh Krishna 11 (28th January 1679), Earthquake. On Wednesday night 20/44, a daughter Bhavanibai was born to Sambhaji at Shringarpur.

1601, Sidharthi

Chaitra Shukla 1 (3rd March 1679), Moropant Peshava, sending back the [captive] son of Husenkhan Miana, took Kopal and released Husenkhan and made him his servant.

Vaishakh Shukla 2, Thursday (2nd April 1679), Dilir Khan captured Bhupalgad. On Ram navami, Anandrao Senior took Balapur.

Bhadrapad Shukla 1 (26th August 1679), Shamji Nayak was sent to Bijapur.

Aswin, Dilir Khan laid siege to Bijapur.

Kartik, Adil Shah made peace with Shivaji. In this month Shivaji raided Jalnapur. There he fought with Ranmastkhan. Sidoji Nimbalkar was killed by a gunshot. Shivaji returned to Raigad via Patta.

Aswin Shukla 3 Saturday (27th September 1679), Four pots containing Rs. 26,000 were found at Wasota.

On the next day, swords emitted flames at Raigad.

Margashirsha, Sambhaji escaped from the Mughals and returned to Panhala.

Poush Krishna 7 Tuesday (13th January 1680) Shivaji met him.

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Shaka

Magh, Adil Shah makes peace with the Mughals, and the Siege of Bijapur was raised.

Falgun Krishna 10 (15th March 1680), Rajaram was married at Raigad to Pratap-rao's daughter.

Falgun Krishna 2 (7th March 1680), Rajaram was invested with the sacred thread.

1602, Roudra

Chaitra Shukla 15, Saturday (3rd April 1680), Shivaji died at Raigad at mid-day.

Jyestha, Bahir Rao captured Moropant Peshwa, Annaji Pant and Pralhad Pant and took them to Sambhaji at Panhala. The whole army gathered together and offered kingdom to Sambhaji.

Shravan, Bahadurkhan returned as viceroy, and laid siege to Ahivant. Dilir Khan went back to Delhi.

Aswin Krishna, Moro Pant died at Raigad. His son Nilopant was released and made Peshwa.

Anaji Pant was also released and appointed Muzumdar.

Margsirsha, Hambir Rao sacked Burhanpur.

Vaishakh Shukla 3 (21st April 1680), Anaji Pant Surnis seated Rajaram on the throne. Putting Sambhaji in prison, he and Moro Pant marched on to Panhala.

Ashadha Shukla 2 Friday (18th June 1680), Sambhaji entered Raigad, assumed powers and imprisoned Rajaram.

Shravan Shukla 5 (20th July 1680), Sambhaji ascended the throne.

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Shaka

Poush, Raghunath Narayan was arrested at Jinji and Harji Raje Mahadik and Shamji Nayak Punde were given the charge of Karnatik.

Shravan Krishna 2 (2nd August 1680), Pearls rained at Dabhol and on

Shravan Krishna 5 (4th August 1680) they were brought to Raigad and shown to Sambhaji.

Magh Shukla 7 (16th January 1681), Coronation of Sambhaji took place at Raigad.

1603, Durmati

Chaitra, Sambhaji sent Harji Raje Mahadik and Shamji Nayak with Jaitji Katkar and Baji Kande to Karnatik with troops.

Jyestha, Sultan Akbar became emperor rebelling against Aurangzeb, and then went to Trimbak. Sambhaji gave him a residence in Konkan at Pali.

Bhadrapada, Sambhaji, at the instigation of Kavi Kalasha, became displeased with Anaji Datto Sachiv and beat him. On this, Anaji Pant, Bal Prabhu, Somaji Datto and Hiroji Farjand were imprisoned below Parali and put to death. Shamji Nayak was imprisoned in Karnatik.

Kartik Shukla 13 Sunday (13th November 1681), Sambhaji interviewed Akbar at Patshahapur The whole army and retinue were with Sambhaji. Durgadas was with Akbar. Great honour was shown. In the same month Azamshah went to Aurangzeb. In Poush Aurangzeb reached Burhanpur in "Kshaya" Samvatsar. In Magh Hasan Alikhan burnt Kalyan and Bhivandi and returned.

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Shaka

1604, Dundubhi

Vaishakha Krishna 7, Thursday (18th May 1682). A son, Shivaji [II] was born to Sambhaji.

Chaitra, Shabuddikhan laid seize to Ramsej.

Vaishakh, Rupaji Bhonsle and Manaji More fought with Shahadikhan near Ganeshgaon and took 500 horses.

Aswin, the siege of Ramsej was raised.

Margshirsha, Ranmastakhan came and occupied Kalyan. Rupaji Bhonsle and Keso Pant and Nilo Pant Peshwa were sent against him.

Chaitra, Haraji Mahadik, Jaitji Katkar and Dadaji Kakde had been in Karnatik to help Trichonopoly where they came in conflict with the forces of Shrirangpatan; they captured 200 horses and also a commander Kumar of the army of Shrirangapatan.

Poush, Raghunath Narayan returned from Karnatik and met Sambhaji. He was made Muzumdar.

Magh, Sultan Azam Shah advanced upon Kolhapur. Habir Rao turning him back, sent him beyond Bhivra [Bhima].

1605, Rudhirodgari

Chaitra, Rohilakhan descending through Kolvan went over the Ghat with Ranmastkhan. While returning, Rupaji Bhonsle fought near Titolia. He took Padamsing Rajput. In the battle Padamsing and several important men were killed.

Aswin, Aurangzeb reached Ahamadnagar from Aurangabad. In the same month, Dilir Khan died of self-poisioning.

Kartik, Shabudikhan occupied Poona.

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Poush Krishna 5 (28th December 1683), Shah Alam crossed the Ramghat and burned Kudal and Bande and returned on

Falgun Shukla 15 (20th February 1684), to the Ghat. Many of his troops perished.

Poush Krishna 4 (27th December 1683), Shahabuddin Khan crossing the Devghat looted Nizampur.

Magh Shukla 1 (7th January 1684), Kavi Kalash taking Akbar with himself went to the forest of Bhimgad and made peace with the Firangis [Portuguese].

Vaishakh Krishna 4 Wednesday (23rd April 1683), Raghunath Narayan died at Valan.

Jyeshtha Krishna 11 (10th June 1683), Sambhaji rode to Rajapur and waged war against the Firangis [Portuguese] and laid siege to Revdanda.

Ashadha Shukla 15 (28th June 1683), Janardan Narayan died at Devrukh.

Kartik Krishna 7 (1st November 1683), Sambhaji went to Banda. The Firangi of Goa had sieged the fort; he fought them and raised the siege. Yesaji Kank and his son Krishnaji Kank fought bravely.

Margashirsha, [Sambhaji] captured Kumbhar Juve of the Firangis, and looted Sashti and Bardes.

Poush Shukla 15 (23rd December 1683), Sambhaji returned to Raigad. There he gave full authority to Kavi Kalash.

1606, Raktakshi

Vaishakha, Shah Alum occupied the village of Sheks near Bijapur. The Bijapur King made a rupture with the Mughals.

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Jyeshtha Shukla 15 (18th May 1684), Kabji reached Raigad.

Kartik Shukla 11 (7th November 1684), The Mughals captured Kathalagad.

Poush Krishna 4 (23rd January 1685), Shabuddi-khan making a quick march from Poona passed the Borghat and reached Gagoli. Kavi Kalash went and fought him, and forced him to retire above the Ghat.

Kartik Shukla 2 (29th October 1684), Manaji More, Gangadhar Pant, Vasudeo Pant and Ratnaji Somnath were imprisoned by Sambhaji.

Poush, Yekoji died at Tanjore.

Magh, Khem Savant, ruler of Kudal, rebelled. The Firangi sheltered him.

1607. Krodhan

Rahim Khan, Bahadur Khan and Rahamat Khan laid siege to Bijapur.

Vaishakh, Golkonda King sent 3,000 cavalry and 3 lakhs of *Hon* to Bijapur.

Shah Alum and Bahadur Shah went and looted Bhaganagar.

In that month Madanna was attacked and killed with his brother Akanna. Peace was made with the Mughals by paying a crore of rupees.

Jyeshtha, Aurangzeb marched from Ahamadnagar to Sholapur and invaded Bijapur.

Ashadha, Sambhaji sent Kaviji to aid Bijapur, who stayed at Panhala and sent his troops on.

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Shaka

1608, Kshaya

Ashadha, Aurangzeb went from Sholapur to Bijapur.

Aswin, Shukla 7 Monday (13th September 1686) Aurangzeb captured Bijapur. Sultan Sikandar interviewed him but was confined. Sarjakhan and the son of Bahalol Khan were created 5 hazaris.

Chaitra, the Mughals captured Miraj.

Falgun Shukla 10 (11th February 1687), Kesopant reached Karnatik.

Kartik, Keso Trimal was sent to Karnatik.

Magh, Kutub Shah ceded to Aurangzeb Bhaganagar including Basavpatan. In the same month Aurangzeb went to Bhaganagar and besieged it through Kassimkhan. Famine raged in Karnatik and the Desh.

Falgun, Akbar sailed for Iran.

1609, Prabhava

Ashadha Shukla 10 (10th July 1687), Chief of Mysore brought aid to Bangalore and seized Kassimkhan with forces.

Aswin Shukla 1 (27th September 1687), Kassimkhan captured Pilgode by seduction. [Penkonda-75 miles N. of Bangalore].

Falgun, Ismail Khan, Maka, Yacham Nayak and Sadi Mahomad came and wrested Kanchi.

Ajamshah took Belgaum and many other forts.

Bhadrapada Shukla 12 (8th September 1687), Aurangzeb captured Golkonda by bribery and arrested Kutub Shah alive.

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Poush, Aurangzeb went to Bijapur; Shah-buddin-khan was created Gaziuddin Khan and was sent to besiege Adoni.

Sarjarao Jedhe and his brother and retinue were at Rajmachi under the service of Nilo Pant Pradhan.

1610, Vibhava

Chaitra Shukla 1 (22nd March 1688), Harji Mahadik went from Trinomali to Kanchi.

Kartik, Sirke rose against Kalash. Kalash fled to Khelna [Vishalgad]. Sambhaji came from Raigad in the same month to the help of Kalash; he defeated and routed Sirke at Sangameshwar and reached Khelna.

Magh Krishna 7, Friday (1st February 1689), Sambhaji and Kavi Kalash reached Sangameshwar on route for Raigad. Shaikh Nizam, with a quick step, came and captured both alive, while the rest of the party went to Raigad.

Falgun Krishna 13, (9th March 1689), Harji Mahadik captured Keso Trimal at Trinomali on hearing the disaster to Sambhaji.

Aswin, Epidemic [cholera] raged at Bijapur.

Margashirsha, Sambhaji at the advice of Kavi Kalash arrested Pralhad Pant and Sarkarkuns and many other people. In the same month Aurangzeb reached Tulapur on the Bhima from Bijapur.

Falgun Shukla 3 (12th February 1689), Changoji Katkar, Killedar of Raigad and Yesaji Kank took Rajaram out of prison on Magh Krishna 30, (9th February 1689) and seated

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Shaka

him on the throne. Manaji More and other Sarkarkuns who were under arrest, were released and restored to their offices. Rajaram began to reign. Yesji and Sidoji Farjand were hurled down from a precipice.

Falgun Krishna 30 (11th March 1689), Aurangzeb beheaded Sambhaji and Kavi Kalash at Tulapur.

1611, Shukla

Chaitra Shukla 15, (25th March 1689), Aurangzeb sent Zulpikharkhan to besiege Raigad.

Chaitra Krisna 10, Friday (5th April 1689), Rajaram fled to Pratapgad.

Aswin Krishna 8, Thurday (26th September 1689), Rajaram rode from Panhala and reached Vellore on,

Kartik Krishna 11, (28th October 1689), thence he went to Jinji.

Kartik, at Raigad terms were settled and on Margshirsha Shukla 2, Sunday, Raigad was surrendered to the Mughals. Sambhaji's son Shivaji II was taken by Aurangzeb to Tulapur; he was created a 7 hazari and named Shahu Raja. This year the Mughals took all the forts.

Bhadrapad Shukla 14, (19th August 1689), Harji Mahadik released Kesopant.

Aswin Krishna 11, (29th September 1689), Harji Mahadik died.

Poush Krishna 4, Saturday, [Friday], (20th December 1689), Yacheppa Nair, Ismail Khan, Makav and others, and 4000 cavalry of the

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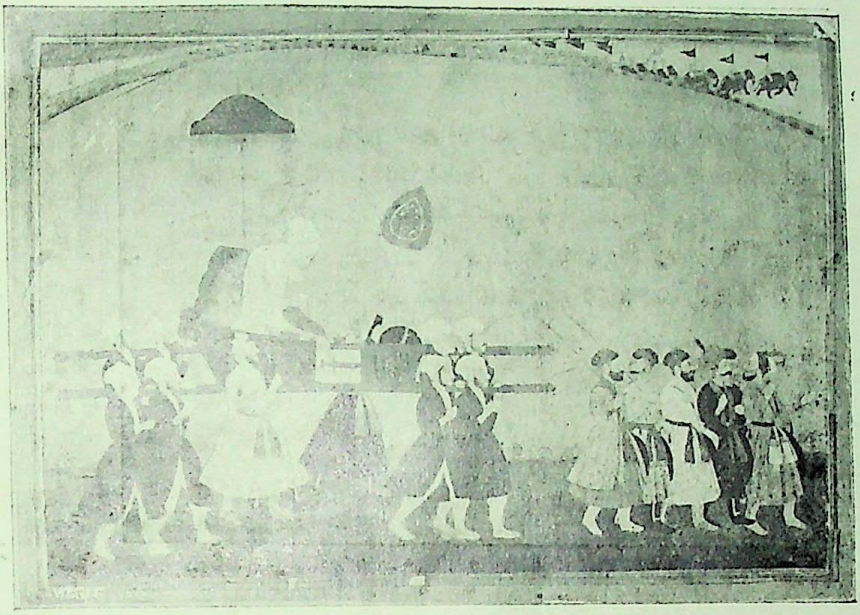
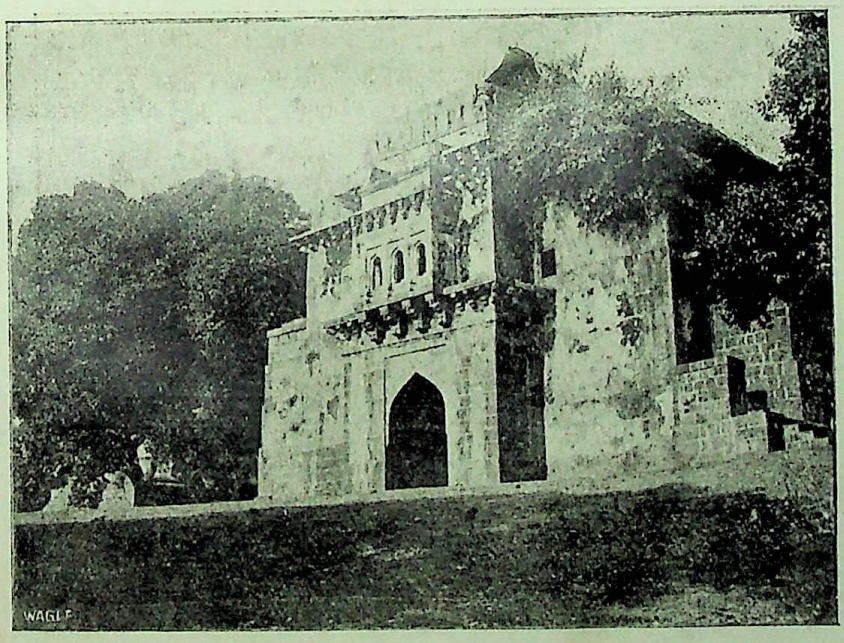


Aurangzeb in oldage.



Ambarkhana, Panhalgad.

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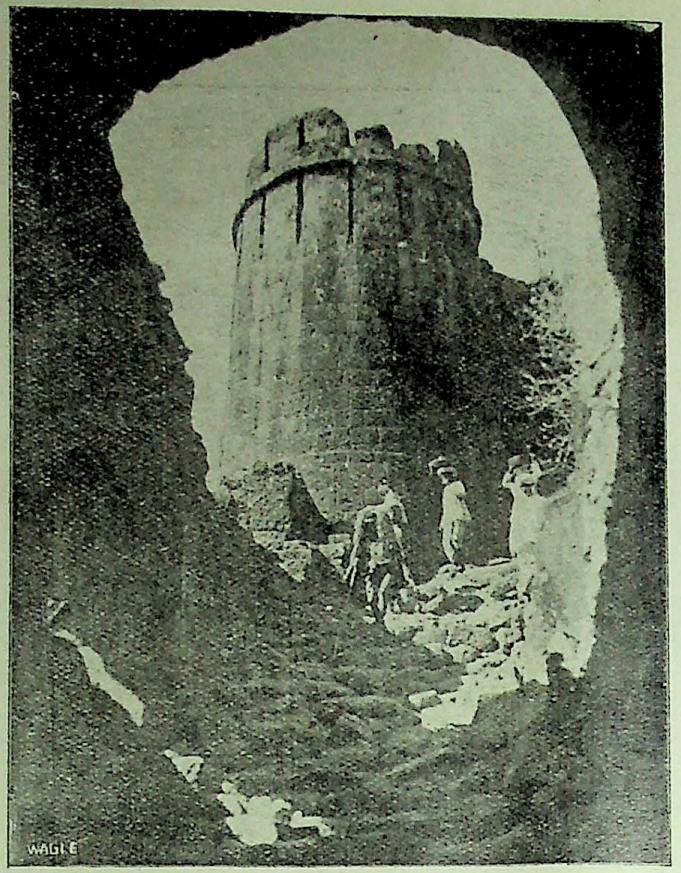

Kalyan Gate, Sinhgad.

Ramdas, from an old painting at Tanjore.

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Shaka

Mughals, rebelled and interviewed Rajaram through Nilopant at Chenpatan.

Vaishakh, Sarja Rao Jedhe Deshmukh of Rohidkhore in Bhor, was asked to return home with his brother. He returned to his home at Kari.

1612, Pramoda

Vaishakh, Zulpikharkhan arrived when Yachappa Nair and Tanjore Trimbak Rao and Rajaram's troops who had crossed the Ghat, returned below without doing anything.

Vaishakh Krishna 12 (25th May 1690), Sarjakhan while laying siege to Satara, was attacked by Ramchandra Pandit Sachiv, Shankaraji Pandit Rajadnya, Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav, and was defeated with the loss of 4,000 horses and 8 elephants. He was also captured and ransomed for a lakh of Rupees. Ramchandra Pandit and Shankaraji Pandit captured Pratapgad and the forts of Wai district, *viz.*, Rohida, Rajgad and Torna.

Bhadrapad Shukla 4 (29th August 1690), Zulpikarkhan laid siege to Jinji. Rajaram started for Karnatik.

Margashirsha Shukla 3 (23rd November 1690), Nemaji Shinde, Mankoji Pandhre and Nagoji Mane rebelling from the Mughals, joined Rajaram with 2,000 cavalry and expelled the besiegers from the trenches and retired to Chakrapuri.

Magh, Rajaram went to Jinji and Aurangzeb reached Galgala.

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Margashirsh, Sarja Rao Jedhe, Deshmukh of Bhor, with Deshmukh of Maval, went to Tulapur and returned after receiving an imperial service and also robes of honour with Venkaji Dadaji and Shivaji Pant and Balaji Pant.

1613, Prajapati

Poush, Prince Kambux and Asadkhan reached Jinji to help Zulpikarkhan. Ramchandra Pant and Parasharam Pant sent their forces to capture Panhala back from the Mughals.

1614, Angira

Margasnirsha Shukla 15 (13th December 1692), Shankaraji Pant sent Dhanaji Jadhav to help Rajaram in Jinji. On his way he attacked the Mughal western outpost and captured Ismail Maka, 500 horses and 2 elephants.

Margashirsha Krishna 1 (14th December 1692), Santaji Ghorpade was sent by Ramchandra Pant with 15,000 horses to Jinji. Near Kanchi he captured Ali Mardan Khan with 1,500 horses and 6 elephants.

—Krishna 3 (16th December 1692), Zulpikarkhan leaving the trenches of Jinji, went to capture Kambux.

Poush Krishna 11 (22nd January 1693), Zulpikarkhan making terms, raised the siege of Jinji and went to Wandiwash and Asadkhan and Kambux went to the Emperor.

Falgun, Bahirji Ghorpade and Yachappa Nair rebelling against Rajaram left him. Yachappa Nair took Satgad and remained there. In the same month, Santaji Ghorpade besieged

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Trichonopoly. Rajaram also went in person. In the year when Trichonopoly was invaded, the Mughals besieged Panhala.

1615, Shrimukh

Chaitra Krishna 13 (23rd April 1693), Peace was made between the Chief of Trichonopoly and Rajaram. At Tanjore, Rajaram met Shahaji Raja.

Vaishakh, Santaji Ghorpade quarrelled with Rajaram and retired to Desh, on which Dhanaji was made Commander-in-chief.

Jyeshtha, Yachak Nayak and Bahirji were near Vellore. Rajaram went there and quarrelled with them.

Margshirsha, Yachap Nayak met Zulpikarkhan and entered his service.

Magh, Zulpikarkhan attacked Tanjore from Wandiwash.

Falgun, Bahirji Ghorpade was conciliated and was brought into the presence of Rajaram. He was sent to help Tanjore.

Kartik, Ramchandra Pant Amatya, Shankaraji Pandit Sachiv and Dhanaji Jadhav went and raised the siege at Panhala.

1616, Bhava

Fasli (1096)

Shankaraji Pant Sachiv put the following plan before Santaji Ghorpade :—

"You should with your troops execute "your Master's work. You must not "impose conditions upon the Master. "You must exert in raising the siege "like a faithful servant. You must not "be disloyal.' This was agreed to

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Shaka

[by Santaji] on oath. Yesaji Malhar was appointed as Santaji's Mutalik [representative] and Hanmant Rao Nimbalkar, Sar-lashkar and other sardars totalling 25,000 troops to assist him. Yesaji Malhar and Hanmantrao were asked to hold office at Santaji's and all were to serve loyally. Upon this plan being agreed to, Santaji was sent on duty in Kartik. He collected large troops and started amidst gun-fire and reached Karnatik by stage-marches.

In fort Kari, was Trimbak Pant Mutalik with Yado Shamraj and Mahadaji Baji as his help-mates. A Mughal officer named Beg of Junnar seduced the garrison [of Kari] through one Rayaji Bahulkar and captured the fort by means of rope-ladders, and Yadav Shamraj and Mahadaji Baji with families escaped to Bhorap by the western gate. Trimbak Pant and Moro Narayan were captured by the Beg. Abaji Pant, the Sabnis of the messengers, fell fighting. Other soldiers and Girjoji Nimbalkar Dinkar Rao also fell with them. [Dɗge appears a misreading for Beg. *See* Sanads and Letters, page 171].

Shankaraji Pant Sachiv came to Rajgad, and despatched to Kari Pantaji Shivdeo, Chandji Kadam of Bhorap and contingents of the other

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Shaka

forts, with the troops of Damaji Narayan. They all besieged the Fort and permitting Beg to depart, overcame the fort, where Trimbak Pant, Moropant and other people and families who were in captivity, were released. Then Shankaraji Pant went himself to Kari, routed Rayaji Bahulkar and kept him in confinement in the inner fort of Rajgad.

Vaishakh, Zulfikarkhan attacked Tanjore but on receiving 40 lakhs of Chakrai [round coins] agreed to a peace.

Aswin Shukla 1 (10th September 1694), after occupying the country subject to Jinji, Zulfikarkhan sat down to besiege it.

Aswin Shukla 7 (15th September 1694), He captured Yachappa Nair and beheaded him. Marching from thence, he captured Jaftan-Mulk and fort and brought Jinji to submission.

1617, Yuva

Zulfikarkhan besieged Vellore.

Margshirsha, Dhanaji Jadhav went to Karnatik and raised the siege of Vellore.

Poush Shukla 11, (5th January 1696), Santaji Ghorpade captured Khanjadkhan and Kassimkhan at the village Doderi near Sitia. Kassimkhan was killed and Khanjadkhan was ransomed for Rs. 1 lakh.

Poush, Santaji Ghorpade killed Himmat-Bahadar near Basvapatan.

Jyeshtha, Aurangzeb removed his camp from Galgala to Bramhapuri.

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Shaka

1618, Dhata

Chaitra, Aurangzib sent Gaziuddin Khan against the Berads of Wakinkheda. Santaji Ghorpade went to Jinji to see Rajaram.

Jyeshtha, Santaji and Dhanaji had a scuffle near Kanchi in which Amrit Rao Nimbalkar lost his life. Santaji won, and Dhanaji escaped with life to the Deccan.

Jyeshth Krishna 4, Tuesday (9th June 1696), Ghati 4, pal 9, Dhanishta 43, Vishkambha Yoga, 29/9, at night 18/10 Ghati, a son was born to Rajaram and was named Shivaji Raje.

1619, Ishwara

Chaitra, Santaji returned to the country near Satara, where Gaziuddin Khan invaded him.

Ashadha, Santaji Ghorpade was treacherously killed by Nagoji Mane near Shambhu-Mahadeo.

Shravan Krishna 11, (2nd August 1697), Monday, Rajaram sent Karna to the Mughals. [Karna was the illegitimate son of Rajaram who was sent to invade the Mughal territory].

Margashirsha Shukla 5, (8th November 1697), The Mughal besieged Jinji.

[Here ends the **Jedhe Shakavali** abruptly. Another *Shakavali* called Gadadhar Pralhad is printed in *Shivacharitra-Pradeep* and contains further entries, beginning with *Shaka* 1619 and ending with 1629, of which the following is a translation]:—

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Shaka

1619, Ishwara

[The four entries of *Shaka* 1619 of Jedhe are also repeated here verbatim].

Pousha Krishna 12 (30th January 1698), Zulpikar-khan treacherously captured Jinji, mounting through the pass of Chengad on the *Sankrant* day. Rajaram had already escaped and he reached Vellore on *Poush Krishna* 9 (26th January 1698).

Falgun Krishna 7, Tuesday, (22nd February 1698) Rajaram reached Khelna. Dhanaji Jadhav had gone to Vellore to fetch him. Bedar-Bakht was appointed by the Emperor against him.

1620, Bahudhanya

Margasirsha...went to Jinji from Khelna, [who ?] Bedar Bakht pursued him.

Magh, Ghaziuddinkhan made peace with the *Berads* and went against Bakht Buland who was creating trouble at Deogad.

Falgun, Rajaram again returned from Jinji to Khelna, having offered a battle to the Shahajada near Gadag.

Extra—Jyeshtha Krishna 8, Monday, (7th May 1698) [ought to be Saturday], Ghati 1, pale 13, Vartman, Purva Bhadrapada 23, p. 56, Preeti 53/56 at night G. Ghati 12, Pale 30, a son was born to Rajaram and was named Sambhaji.

1621, Pramathi

Kartik, Aurangzeb in person set out on campaign from Bramhapuri. Rajaram fleeing with his

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Shaka

troops: went to the fort of.....upon his heels were sent Bedar Bakht and Zulfikarkhan to harass him.

Margashirsha, Aurangzeb captured Vasantgad and personally laid siege to Satara.

Poush, Rajaram again returned to Rajgad; Dhanaji Jadhav looted the imperial base camp at Bramhapuri.

Falgun Krishna 9, (3rd March 1700), Rajaram died at Kondana. His son Shivaji aged 5 years began to reign.

1622, Vikram

Chaitra Shukla 13 (21st March 1700), Subhanji Bhadvalkar gave up the fort of Satara to the Emperor.

In the month of.....the Emperor went and besieged Parli.

Ashadha, Aurangzeb took Parli by settling terms, and encamped at Maini near Bhushangad.

Kartik, Emperor while encamped at Khawaspur had his troops swept owing to floods of the Man river.

Margashirsha, Zulfikarkhan and Bedar Bakht laid siege to Panhala.

Falgun Shukla 13 (11th March 1701), Aurangzeb came to Panhala [* * cannot be deciphered].

1623, Vrisha

Jyeshtha Krishna 14, (24th June 1701), Emperor captured Panhala by paying 55,000 money and then went to Budh-pachegaon for encampment [during the rains].

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Shaka

Aswin, Bedar Bakht captured Samangad, Wardhangad and Kalanidhi—the three forts.

Bhadrapada, Bahiramadkhan went and captured by settlement Chandan Vandan and Nandgir.

Margashirsha, Aurangzeb came and besieged Khelna, keeping Gaziuddinkhan at Bramhapuri to maintain communication with the base.

1624, Chitrabhanu

Jyeshtha Krishna 7, (5th June 1702), Aurangzeb took Khelna from Parashram Pant paying him Rs. 2 lakhs. Encamped at Wadgon near Panhala, many of his troops died during the rains.

Poush, The Emperor laid siege to Kondana. In the same month Nemaji Shinda and Kesopant marched beyond the Narmada and sacked Sironj.

Poush Krishna 10, (1st January 1703), A severe hailstorm occurred about a few miles from Bavda.

1625, Subhanu

Vaishakh Shukla 9, (14th April 1703), Kondana was captured on terms of paying 50,000. Thereupon the Emperor came to Poona and encamped. In that year, the rains failed and there was famine.

Kartik Shukla 14, (11th November 1703), The Emperor marched from Poona and besieged Rajgad.

The country between Khandesh and Varhad [Berar] was affected by famine. Corn was sold at 5 seers to a rupee.

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Shaka

Margashirsha, Nemaji Shinde and Kesopant fought with Sarjakhan, captured him with 2,000 horses and 11 elephants. The Khan was ransomed for 3 lakhs of Rs.

Magh, Nemaji Shinda, Kesopant and Parsoji Bhosla with 50,000 troops crossed the Narmada and advanced as far as Kalabag. The Emperor detached Gaziuddin Khan to pursue them.

Magh Krishna 9, (18th February 1704), The Emperor captured Rajgad by terms.

Falgun, Torna was captured by means of rope-ladders.

1626, Tarana

Vaishakha, The Emperor came to Khedkadus for encampment during the rains.

Kartik Krishna 13, (14th November 1704), Aurangzeb marched from Khedkadus by way of Pedgaon and Sagar, reached Wakinkheda and besieged it in *Magh*.

1627, Parthiva

Vaishakh Krishna 4, (1st May 1705), Aurangzeb captured Wakinkheda. The *Berads* evacuated the fort and fled.

Jyeshtha, The Emperor encamped on the banks of the Krishna 3 *Kos* from Wakinkheda.

In the month of Ashadha, Kondana was captured back by the Marathas by means of rope-ladders.

Kartik Shukla 14, (20th October 1705), The Emperor started marching back and arrived at Pedgaon on Poush Shukla 1, (6th December 1705) where he celebrated Ramjan.

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Shaka

Magh Krishna 1, (18th January 1706), Shahu Raje was taken out of his confinement and sent out with Nabab Zulfikarkhan, in order to give him the fort of Kondana.

Falgun Shukla 6, (7th February 1706), The Emperor resumed his march and reached and halted at Ahamadnagar.

1628, Vyaya

Chaitra, Dhanaji Jadhav with all his forces, attacked the imperial troops and offered a battle. Zulfikarkhan captured Kondana by paying money.

Vaishakh Shukla 11, (12th April 1706), Ajam Shah came from Junnar and was reconciled to the Emperor at Ahamadnagar.

Magh Krishna 7, (13th February 1707), Kambaksh was given the government of Bijapur and sent there by Aurangzeb.

Magh Krishna 12, (18th February 1707), Ajim Shah was given the government of Ujjain and was sent away from himself by the Emperor.

Magh Krishna 30, Friday (21st Fehruary 1707) Aurangzeb expired at Ahamadnagar at midday.

Falgun Shukla 1, (22nd February 1707), Ajam Shah returned from Salabatpuri to the imperial camp and siezed all property.

Falgun Shukla 11, (4th March 1707), Tuesday Ajam Shah occupied the throne.

Falgun Krishna 1, (8th March 1707), Saturday Ajam Shah left Ahamadnagar marching for Delhi.

Falgun, Kambaksh arrived at Bijapur and started regular government.

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Shaka
1629, Sarvajit

Chaitra Shukla 1, (23rd March 1707), Ajam Shah reached Aurangabad.

Chaitra Shukla 1, (23rd March 1707), Zulfikar-khan and Raja Shahu arrived at Aurangabad and had a satisfactory consultation with Ajam Shah.

The next day Ajam Shah started from the Deccan for Delhi and.....[Here the document ends abruptly.]

N. B.—In order to estimate correctly the historical value of the Jedhe *Shakavali*, it should be carefully read in conjunction with the following Kareena.

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